

ADV

Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly found,
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.
ADOWN, *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.
In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd. Fables.*
ADREAR, *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *afide*, *abysl*, *afleep*.]
In a state of fear; frighted; terrified: now obsolete.
And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy, who would not spare, nor fear to kill for great a prince. *Sidney*, b. ii.

ADRIFT, *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive*.]
Floating at random; as, any impulse may drive.
Then, shall this mount
Of paradise, by might of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, pull'd by the horned flood;
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adrift*
Down the great river, to the opening gulf,
And there take root. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi. l. 832.
It seem'd a corps *adrift* to distant fight;
But at a distance who could judge aright. *Dryd. Fables.*
The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*, and call their thoughts home from useless unattentive roving. *Locke on Education*, § 176.

ADROIT, *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.
An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time. *Jervus's Introduction to Don Quixote.*

ADROITNESS, *n. f.* [from *adroit*.]
Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized.
ADRY, *adv.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.
He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spect.*
ADSCITIOUS, *adj.* [adscitius, Lat.]
That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.
ADSTRITION, *n. f.* [adstritus, Lat.]
The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To *ADVANCE*, *v. a.* [avancer, Fr.]
1. To bring forward, in the local sense.
Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
Advancing, fow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Parad. Lost*.
2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.
The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Esther*, x. 2.
3. To improve.
What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to *advance* the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of christianity? *Tillotson*.
4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.
As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons*.

5. To forward; to accelerate.
These three last were flower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon*.
6. To propole; to offer to the public.
I dare not *advance* my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the public. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pep. Ess. on Crit.*
To *ADVANCE*, *v. n.*
1. To come forward.
At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears of magic art controul,
Advanc'd in open fight. *Parnell*.
2. To make improvement.
They who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke*.

ADVANCE, *n. f.* [from *advance*.]
1. The act of coming forward.
All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon*, b. viii.
So, like the sun's *advance*, your titles show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller*.
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.
In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Nor all th' *advances*, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh*.

ADV

His genius was below
The skill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind *advance*. *Swift's Miscell.*
He has described the unworthy passion of the goddesses Cypso, and the indecent *advances* she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope's Odyssey*, b. vii. note.

3. Progression; rise from one point to another.
Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when he had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual *advances*, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by his own all-quickenng virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury's Sermons*.
Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their discoveries of it. *Locke of Human Understanding*, § 3.

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.
The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

ADVANCEMENT, *n. f.* [avancement, Fr.]
1. The act of coming forward.
This refinement having begun about the time of the revolution, I had some share in the honour of promoting it; and I observe, that it makes daily *advancements*, and, I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift*.
2. The state of being advanced; preferment.
During whose reign, the Perics of the North
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.* p. i.

3. The act of advancing another.
In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your *advancement*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear*.
4. Improvement.
Nor can we conceive it may be unwelcome unto those honoured worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors*.

ADVANCER, *n. f.* [from *advance*.]
He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.
Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor Bacon, who was his kinsman, How, tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon's Aphorisms*.
Let us add only this concerning this latter sort, that they are greater *advancers* of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

ADVANTAGE, *n. f.* [avantage, Fr.]
1. Superiority; often with of or over before a person.
In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some *advantage* over the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. *Sprat*.
All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the *advantage* of us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons*.
2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.
The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.
But specially he took *advantage* of the night for such privy attempts, inso much that the bruit of his manliness was spread every-where. *Mace*, viii. 7.

It is a noble and a sure defiance of a great malice, backed with a great interel, which yet can have no *advantage* of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is with out him. *South's Sermons*.
As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take *advantage*, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift on the Diffent in Athens and Rome*.
3. Opportunity; convenience.
I beseech you,
If you think fit, or that it may be done,
Give me *advantage* of some brief discourse
With Dielselmona alone. *Shakespeare's Othello*.

4. Favourable circumstances.
Like jewels to *advantage* set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller*.
A face, which is over-flushed, appears to *advantage* in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 265.
True wit is nature to *advantage* dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope's Essay on Criticism*.

5. Gain; profit.
For thou saidst, what *advantage* will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Jal*, xxxv. 3.

Certain

ADV

Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room of conscience, and fleers all. *South's Sermons*.
6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.
O my gentle Hubert,
We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a foul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shakespeare's King John*.

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*.
7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.
Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we consider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotson*.
To *ADVANTAGE*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To benefit.
Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakespeare's Twelfth-Night*.

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke*.
We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift*.
The trial hath endam'd of thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Par. Regained*.
2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.
To enable it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is improvable. *Glauville's Sceptis Scientifica, Pref.*

ADVANTAGED, *adj.* [from *advantage*.]
Possessed of advantages.
In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them off. *Glauville Sceptis Scientifica*.
ADVANTAGE-GROUND, *n. f.* Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.
This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-ground* before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishopric, or rather from that of his being commissioner of the treasury, exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon*.

ADVANTAGEOUS, *adj.* [avantagous, Fr.]
1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.
The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life in the soul. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.
Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd
By sudden onset, either with hell-fire
To waste his whole creation; or pelfish
All as our own. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii. l. 363.

2. It is used with relation to persons, and followed by to.
Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis *advantageous* to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. *Dryd. Disfranchis*.
ADVANTAGEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *advantageous*.]
Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.
It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to Egypt, Ethiopia, Persia, and India, by sea. *Arbutn*.
ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *advantageous*.]
Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.
The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love*.

To *ADVENE*, *v. n.* [advenio, Lat.]
To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.
A sixth cause considered in judicature, is filed an accidental cause; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advens* to the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
ADVENT, *adj.* [adveniens, Lat.]
Advencing; coming from outward causes; superadded.
If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically *advent*, be a great error in philosophy, almost all the world hath hitherto been mistaken. *Glauville's Vanity of Dogmatism*.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advent* deception; for they are daily mocked into error by subtler devisers. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.
ADVENT, *n. f.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus*, Redemptoris.]
The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas.

ADV

ADVENTINE, *adj.* [from *adventus*, *adventum*.]
Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added; that which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.
As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. *Bacon's Natural History*, N° 836.

ADVENTITIOUS, *adj.* [adventitius, Lat.]
That which advences; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.
Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon*.
Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from whatever cause they proceed, may be properly enough taken in, to illustrate the present subject. *Boyle on Colours*.

If his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness. *Dryd. Juvenal, Sat. v.*
Of this we have an instance in the gem-kind; where, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward's Natural Hist.*
ADVENTIVE, *n. f.* [from *adventus*, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use.
That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon's Advice to Sir George Villiers*.

ADVENTUAL, *adj.* [from *advent*.]
Relating to the season of advent.
I do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their proper seasons. *Bishop Sanderson upon Submission to Usurpers*.
ADVENTURE, *n. f.* [French.]
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.
The general summoned three castles that were near: one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Sir John Heyward*.

2. In this sense is used the phrase, at all *adventures*; [à l'aventure, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.
Blows flew at all *adventures*, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Sir John Heyward*.
Where the mind does not perceive this probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all *adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke*.
3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.
For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden's Fables*.

This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture*, *venturer*.
To *ADVENTURE*, *v. n.* [adventurer, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare.
Be not angry,
Most mighty prince, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline*.
The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuter. xxviii. 26*.

2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance.
For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. *Judges, ix. 17*.
3. It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *adventured himself*.
ADVENTURER, *n. f.* [adventurier, Fr.]
He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.
He is a great *adventurer*, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone,
And now hath vow'd, till he averaged be
Of that despite, never to wear none. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland their own work; it was begun by particular *adventurers*, and other volunteers, who came to seek their fortunes in Ireland. *Sir John Davies on Ireland*.
In this action, highly commendable, he intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win *adventurers*, who else were like to be left forward. *Sir W. Raleigh's Eff.*
Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and of *adventurers* or soldiers seated here, the country had, by the last war, and plague, been left, in a manner, destitute. *Temple's Miscellanies*.

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more *adventurers* be. *Dryden*.
ADVEN-